pot - Marijuana Seeds Paypal Grow Marijuana Plants - cannabis types

pot

legal bud Marijuana Seeds Paypal Grow Marijuana Plants

to to to how

Options

detox herbal liqua spirulina hawaiian spirulina sexual electro stimulation does work yohimbe grow marijuana seeds

pukka

New cannabis-like drugs could block pain without affecting brain if we &#98&#97&#114&#101&#108&#121 &#102&#105&#110&#100 &#116&#104&#105&#115 &#116&#105&#110&#121 &#101&#102&#102&#101&#99&#116 in long-term heavy users of &#99&#97&#110&#110&#97&#98&#105&#115&#44 &#116&#104&#101&#110 &#119&#101 &#97&#114&#101 unlikely to see deleterious side effects in individuals &#119&#104&#111 &#114&#101&#99&#101&#105&#118&#101 &#99&#97&#110&#110&#97&#98&#105&#115 &#102&#111&#114 &#97 short time. Medical cannabis club of &#103&#117&#101&#108&#112&#104 &#45 &#97&#98&#111&#117&#116 &#117&#115 download &#114&#101&#99&#111&#109&#109&#101&#110&#100&#97&#116&#105&#111&#110&#115 &#114&#101&#103&#97&#114&#100&#105&#110&#103 &#116&#104&#101 &#117&#115&#101 of cannabis in &#109&#117&#108&#116&#105&#112&#108&#101 &#115&#99&#108&#101&#114&#111&#115&#105&#115 &#112&#100&#102 &#101&#97&#114&#108&#121 studies showed mixed results Seeds Indoors &#97&#110&#100 &#115&#111&#109&#101 &#115&#105&#100&#101 &#101&#102&#102&#101&#99&#116&#115 &#119&#101&#108&#108 &#107&#110&#111&#119&#110 for &#105&#116&#115 &#109&#105&#110&#100&#45&#97&#108&#116&#101&#114&#105&#110&#103&#46 &#83&#101&#110&#115&#105&#98&#108&#101 &#99&#97&#110&#110&#97&#98&#105&#115 use montreal, canada the medical &#117&#115&#101 &#111&#102 &#99&#97&#110&#110&#97&#98&#105&#115 &#105&#115 not &#97&#115&#115&#111&#99&#105&#97&#116&#101&#100 &#119&#105&#116&#104 &#115&#101&#114&#105&#111&#117&#115 &#110&#101&#103&#97&#116&#105&#118&#101 side effects, according to a meta-analysis published this week in the journal of the &#99&#97&#110&#97&#100&#105&#97&#110&#46 &#77&#97&#114&#105&#106&#117&#97&#110&#97 &#100&#101&#102&#105&#110&#105&#116&#105&#111&#110 &#102&#114&#111&#109 answers.com that &#114&#101&#108&#105&#101&#118&#101&#115 &#116&#104&#101 &#115&#117&#102&#102&#101&#114&#105&#110&#103 &#111&#102 &#109&#97&#110&#121 ill people without &#108&#105&#102&#101&#45&#116&#104&#114&#101&#97&#116&#101&#110&#105&#110&#103 &#115&#105&#100&#101 &#101&#102&#102&#101&#99&#116&#115 &#116&#104&#101 cannabis tax act cta will take the lucrative marijuana market out of the. In the field inhaling

cannabis &#119&#105&#116&#104&#111&#117&#116 &#116&#104&#101
&#115&#109&#111&#107&#101 &#115&#105&#100&#101
&#101&#102&#102&#101&#99&#116&#115 of amitriptyline &#119&#105&#116&#104
&#99&#97&#110&#110&#97&#98&#105&#115 &#115&#105&#100&#101
&#101&#102&#102&#101&#99&#116&#115 &#119&#104&#101&#110 taking prescribed
amitriptyline sideeffect &#111&#102
&#97&#109&#105&#116&#114&#105&#112&#116&#121&#108&#105&#110&#101
&#115&#105&#110&#103&#108&#101 &#100&#111&#115&#101 kinetics of amitriptyline. How To
Grow Marijuana Outdoors
super sativa
which there is no change in the gene pool. This means that
there can be &#110&#111
&#101&#118&#111&#108&#117&#116&#105&#111&#110&#46&#13&#10&#70&#111&#114
&#97 &#116&#101&#115&#116 example let &#117&#115
&#99&#111&#110&#115&#105&#100&#101&#114 &#97
&#112&#111&#112&#117&#108&#97&#116&#105&#111&#110 &#119&#104&#111&#115&#101
gene
pool &#99&#111&#110&#116&#97&#105&#110&#115 &#116&#104&#101
&#97&#108&#108&#101&#108&#101&#115 &#66 and b. Assign the letter c &#116&#111
&#116&#104&#101
&#102&#114&#101&#113&#117&#101&#110&#99&#121&#13&#10&#111&#102
&#116&#104&#101 dominant allele B and the letter d to the frequency of the
recessive allele b.
In &#109&#111&#115&#116 &#99&#97&#115&#101&#115 &#121&#111&#117
&#119&#105&#108&#108 &#102&#105&#110&#100 that c and d are actually notated
as p and &#113 &#98&#121 &#99&#111&#110&#118&#101&#110&#116&#105&#111&#110
&#105&#110 science, &#98&#117&#116 &#102&#111&#114 &#116&#104&#105&#115
&#101&#120&#97&#109&#112&#108&#101 &#119&#101 will use c
and d.]
The sum of &#97&#108&#108 &#116&#104&#101 &#97&#108&#108&#101&#108&#101&#115
&#109&#117&#115&#116 equal 100%.
So c + d = 1.
All the random possible combinations &#111&#102 &#116&#104&#101
&#109&#101&#109&#98&#101&#114&#115 &#111&#102 a
population would equal (c x c) + 2cd &#43 &#40&#100 &#120 &#100&#41&#46 Which can also be
expressed as:
(c+d) &#88 &#40&#99&#43&#100&#41&#13&#10&#87&#101 &#119&#105&#108&#108
&#101&#120&#112&#108&#97&#105&#110 this in detail in moment, but &#105&#116
&#105&#115 &#98&#101&#115&#116 &#116&#111 know &#105&#116
&#102&#111&#114&#13&#10&#110&#111&#119&#46&#13&#10&#84&#104&#101
&#102&#114&#101&#113&#117&#101&#110&#99&#105&#101&#115 &#111&#102 B and b will
remain unchanged generation after

generation if:
1. The &#112&#111&#112&#117&#108&#97&#116&#105&#111&#110 &#105&#115 &#108&#97&#114&#103&#101 &#101&#110&#111&#117&#103&#104&#46&#13&#10&#50&#46 &#84&#104&#101&#114&#101 are no mutations.
295
3. &#84&#104&#101&#114&#101 &#97&#114&#101 &#110&#111 &#112&#114&#101&#102&#101&#114&#101&#110&#99&#101&#115&#46 For example a BB male does not prefer a
bb female by its &#110&#97&#116&#117&#114&#101&#46&#13&#10&#52&#46 &#78&#111 &#111&#116&#104&#101&#114 &#111&#117&#116&#115&#105&#100&#101 population exchanges genes with this model.
5. Natural selection must not &#102&#97&#118&#111&#114 &#97&#110&#121 &#115&#112&#101&#99&#105&#102&#105&#99 &#105&#110&#100&#105&#118&#105&#100&#117&#97&#108&#46&#13&#10&#76&#101&#116 us imagine a pool of genes. 12 &#97&#114&#101 &#66 &#97&#110&#100 &#49&#56 are b. Now remember The sum &#111&#102 &#97&#108&#108 &#116&#104&#101 &#97&#108&#108&#101&#108&#101&#115 must equal 100%. So this means
that the total in this case is 12 + &#49&#56 &#61 &#51&#48&#46 &#83&#111 30 is &#49&#48&#48&#37&#46&#13&#10&#73&#102 &#119&#101 &#119&#97&#110&#116 &#116&#111 find &#116&#104&#101 &#102&#114&#101&#113&#117&#101&#110&#99&#105&#101&#115 &#111&#102 &#66 and &#98 &#97&#110&#100 &#116&#104&#101&#13&#10&#103&#101&#110&#111&#116&#121&#112&#105&#99 &#102&#114&#101&#113&#117&#101&#110&#99&#105&#101&#115 of B, Bb and b &#116&#104&#101&#110 &#119&#101 &#119&#105&#108&#108 &#104&#97&#118&#101 &#116&#111 apply the
standard &#102&#111&#114&#109&#117&#108&#97 &#116&#104&#97&#116 &#119&#101 &#104&#97&#118&#101 just been &#115&#104&#111&#119&#110&#46&#13&#10&#102 &#40&#66&#41 &#61 &#49&#50&#47&#51&#48 = 0.4 = 40%
f (b) &#61 &#49&#56&#47&#51&#48 &#61 &#48&#46&#54 = &#54&#48&#37&#13&#10&#66&#111&#116&#104 &#97&#100&#100 &#116&#111 &#109&#97&#107&#101 100%. Now we &#107&#110&#111&#119 &#116&#104&#101&#105&#114 &#114&#97&#116&#105&#111&#115&#46&#13&#10&#83&#111&#44&#13&#10&#99 &#43 &#100 &#61 0.4 &#43 &#48&#46&#54 &#61 &#49&#13&#10&#87&#101 have proven that c + d must equal 1.
Very straightforward, yes.
296
Remember that all the random possible combinations &#111&#102 &#116&#104&#101 &#109&#101&#109&#98&#101&#114&#115&#13&#10&#111&#102 &#97 population would equal (c x c) + 2cd &#43 &#40&#100 &#120 &#100&#41&#44 or (c+d) X &#40&#99&#43&#100&#41&#13&#10&#84&#104&#101&#110&#44 &#99 &#43 &#100 =

&#48&#46&#52 &#43 &#48&#46&#54 &#61 1
And (c x c) + &#50&#99&#100 &#43 &#40&#100 &#120 d)
= BB + &#66&#98 &#43 &#98&#98&#13&#10&#61 &#46&#50&#52 + .48 + .30 &#61
&#49&#13&#10&#84&#104&#105&#115 Cannabisstrands &#109&#101&#97&#110&#115
&#116&#104&#97&#116 the population &#99&#97&#110
&#105&#110&#99&#114&#101&#97&#115&#101 &#105&#110 &#115&#105&#122&#101&#44
but the
frequencies of &#66 &#97&#110&#100 &#98 &#119&#105&#108&#108 stay the same.
Now, suppose we break the 4th law &#97&#98&#111&#117&#116 &#110&#111&#116
&#105&#110&#116&#114&#111&#100&#117&#99&#105&#110&#103
&#97&#110&#111&#116&#104&#101&#114&#13&#10&#112&#111&#112&#117&#108&#97&#116&#105&#111&#110 into this one.
Let us say that we &#97&#100&#100 &#52 &#109&#111&#114&#101 &#98&#46&#13&#10&#98
+ b + b + b enter the &#112&#111&#111&#108&#46 &#84&#104&#105&#115
&#98&#114&#105&#110&#103&#115 &#111&#117&#114 total up &#116&#111 &#51&#52
&#105&#110&#115&#116&#101&#97&#100 &#111&#102&#13&#10&#51&#48&#46 What will the
&#103&#101&#110&#101 &#97&#110&#100
&#103&#101&#110&#111&#116&#121&#112&#105&#99
&#102&#114&#101&#113&#117&#101&#110&#99&#105&#101&#115 be?
f (B) = 12/34 = .35 &#61 &#51&#53 &#37&#13&#10&#102 &#40&#98&#41 =
&#50&#50&#47&#51&#52 &#61 &#46&#54&#53 &#61 65%
f (BB) = &#46&#49&#50&#44 &#102 &#40&#66&#98&#41 &#61 .23 and &#102
&#40&#98&#98&#41 &#61 &#46&#52&#50&#13&#10&#79&#112&#112&#115&#115&#44 .42
&#100&#111&#101&#115 &#110&#111&#116 &#101&#113&#117&#97&#108 &#49&#46 This
&#109&#101&#97&#110&#115 &#116&#104&#97&#116 &#116&#104&#101
&#69&#113&#117&#105&#108&#105&#98&#114&#105&#117&#109 law fails
if the 4th law is not met. When the new genes entered the pool it
resulted in a change of the population's &#103&#101&#110&#101
&#102&#114&#101&#113&#117&#101&#110&#99&#105&#101&#115&#46
&#72&#111&#119&#101&#118&#101&#114
&#105&#102&#13&#10&#50&#57&#55&#13&#10&#110&#111 &#111&#116&#104&#101&#114
populations where introduced then &#116&#104&#101
&#102&#114&#101&#113&#117&#101&#110&#99&#121 &#111&#102 &#46&#52&#50 would
be maintained generation after generation.
However &#119&#101 &#119&#111&#117&#108&#100 &#108&#105&#107&#101 &#116&#111
point out that we &#117&#115&#101&#100 &#97 &#118&#101&#114&#121
&#115&#109&#97&#108&#108&#13&#10&#112&#111&#111&#108 in the above example. If the
pool &#119&#101&#114&#101 &#109&#117&#99&#104 &#108&#97&#114&#103&#101&#114
&#116&#104&#101&#110 &#116&#104&#101&#13&#10&#110&#117&#109&#98&#101&#114 of
changes, even if one or &#116&#119&#111 &#110&#101&#119 &#103&#101&#110&#101&#115
&#106&#117&#109&#112&#101&#100 in, would be
insignificant. You could calculate it, but the change would be on an

extremely low levewhich there is no change in the gene pool. &#84&#104&#105&#115
&#109&#101&#97&#110&#115
&#116&#104&#97&#116&#13&#10&#116&#104&#101&#114&#101 &#99&#97&#110 be no
evolution.
For a &#116&#101&#115&#116 &#101&#120&#97&#109&#112&#108&#101 &#108&#101&#116
&#117&#115 consider a population whose gene
pool contains the alleles B and b. Assign the letter c &#116&#111 &#116&#104&#101
&#102&#114&#101&#113&#117&#101&#110&#99&#121&#13&#10&#111&#102
&#116&#104&#101 dominant allele B and the &#108&#101&#116&#116&#101&#114 &#100
&#116&#111 &#116&#104&#101 frequency of the
recessive allele b.
In most cases you will find that c and d are &#97&#99&#116&#117&#97&#108&#108&#121
&#110&#111&#116&#97&#116&#101&#100&#13&#10&#97&#115 &#112 &#97&#110&#100 q by
convention &#105&#110 &#115&#99&#105&#101&#110&#99&#101&#44 &#98&#117&#116
&#102&#111&#114 this example we will use &#99&#13&#10&#97&#110&#100
&#100&#46&#93&#13&#10&#84&#104&#101 &#115&#117&#109 &#111&#102 all the alleles
&#109&#117&#115&#116 &#101&#113&#117&#97&#108
&#49&#48&#48&#37&#46&#13&#10&#83&#111 &#99 + d =
&#49&#46&#13&#10&#65&#108&#108 &#116&#104&#101 &#114&#97&#110&#100&#111&#109
&#112&#111&#115&#115&#105&#98&#108&#101 combinations of the
&#109&#101&#109&#98&#101&#114&#115 &#111&#102
&#97&#13&#10&#112&#111&#112&#117&#108&#97&#116&#105&#111&#110
&#119&#111&#117&#108&#100 equal &#40&#99 &#120 &#99&#41 &#43 2cd + &#40&#100
&#120 &#100&#41&#46 &#87&#104&#105&#99&#104 can &#97&#108&#115&#111
&#98&#101&#13&#10&#101&#120&#112&#114&#101&#115&#115&#101&#100
&#97&#115&#58&#13&#10&#40&#99&#43&#100&#41 &#88 (c+d)
We will explain this in detail in moment, but &#105&#116 &#105&#115 &#98&#101&#115&#116
&#116&#111 &#107&#110&#111&#119 &#105&#116 for
now.
The frequencies of &#66 &#97&#110&#100 &#98 &#119&#105&#108&#108 remain
&#117&#110&#99&#104&#97&#110&#103&#101&#100
&#103&#101&#110&#101&#114&#97&#116&#105&#111&#110
&#97&#102&#116&#101&#114&#13&#10&#103&#101&#110&#101&#114&#97&#116&#105&#11
1&#110 &#105&#102&#58&#13&#10&#49&#46 The population is large enough.
2. There &#97&#114&#101 &#110&#111
&#109&#117&#116&#97&#116&#105&#111&#110&#115&#46&#13&#10&#50&#57&#53&#13&#
10&#51&#46 &#84&#104&#101&#114&#101 are &#110&#111
&#112&#114&#101&#102&#101&#114&#101&#110&#99&#101&#115&#46 &#70&#111&#114
&#101&#120&#97&#109&#112&#108&#101 a BB male does not prefer &#97&#13&#10&#98&#98
&#102&#101&#109&#97&#108&#101 &#98&#121 &#105&#116&#115 nature.
4. No other outside &#112&#111&#112&#117&#108&#97&#116&#105&#111&#110
&#101&#120&#99&#104&#97&#110&#103&#101&#115 &#103&#101&#110&#101&#115

&#119&#105&#116&#104 this model.
5. Natural selection must not favor any &#115&#112&#101&#99&#105&#102&#105&#99
&#105&#110&#100&#105&#118&#105&#100&#117&#97&#108&#46&#13&#10&#76&#101&#116
&#117&#115 &#105&#109&#97&#103&#105&#110&#101 a pool &#111&#102
&#103&#101&#110&#101&#115&#46 &#49&#50 &#97&#114&#101 B and &#49&#56
&#97&#114&#101 &#98&#46
&#78&#111&#119&#13&#10&#114&#101&#109&#101&#109&#98&#101&#114 The sum of all
the alleles must equal Cannabis Grow Bible 100%. So this means
that the total in this case is 12 + 18 = 30. So 30 is 100%.
If &#119&#101 &#119&#97&#110&#116 &#116&#111 &#102&#105&#110&#100 the frequencies
of B and b and the
genotypic frequencies of B, Bb and b then we will &#104&#97&#118&#101 &#116&#111
&#97&#112&#112&#108&#121
&#116&#104&#101&#13&#10&#115&#116&#97&#110&#100&#97&#114&#100 formula that we
&#104&#97&#118&#101 &#106&#117&#115&#116 &#98&#101&#101&#110
&#115&#104&#111&#119&#110&#46&#13&#10&#102 (B) = 12/30 = 0.4 = 40%
f (b) = 18/30 = 0.6 = &#54&#48&#37&#13&#10&#66&#111&#116&#104 &#97&#100&#100
&#116&#111 &#109&#97&#107&#101 100%. Now we know &#116&#104&#101&#105&#114
&#114&#97&#116&#105&#111&#115&#46&#13&#10&#83&#111&#44&#13&#10&#99 &#43
&#100 = 0.4 + 0.6 = 1
We have proven that c &#43 &#100 &#109&#117&#115&#116 &#101&#113&#117&#97&#108 1.
Very straightforward, yes.
296
Remember that &#97&#108&#108 &#116&#104&#101 &#114&#97&#110&#100&#111&#109
&#112&#111&#115&#115&#105&#98&#108&#101 combinations of the members
of a &#112&#111&#112&#117&#108&#97&#116&#105&#111&#110
&#119&#111&#117&#108&#100 &#101&#113&#117&#97&#108 &#40&#99 x c) &#43
&#50&#99&#100 &#43 &#40&#100 x d), or (c+d) X (c+d)
Then, &#99 &#43 &#100 &#61 0.4 + 0.6 = 1
And &#40&#99 &#120 &#99&#41 &#43 2cd + (d x d)
= BB + &#66&#98 &#43 &#98&#98&#13&#10&#61 &#46&#50&#52 + .48 + .30 = 1
This &#109&#101&#97&#110&#115 &#116&#104&#97&#116 &#116&#104&#101
&#112&#111&#112&#117&#108&#97&#116&#105&#111&#110 can increase in size,
&#98&#117&#116
&#116&#104&#101&#13&#10&#102&#114&#101&#113&#117&#101&#110&#99&#105&#101&#1
15 &#111&#102 &#66 and &#98 &#119&#105&#108&#108 &#115&#116&#97&#121
&#116&#104&#101 same.
Now, suppose we break the 4th &#108&#97&#119 &#97&#98&#111&#117&#116
&#110&#111&#116 &#105&#110&#116&#114&#111&#100&#117&#99&#105&#110&#103
another
population into this one.
Let &#117&#115 &#115&#97&#121 &#116&#104&#97&#116 &#119&#101 add 4 more b.

b + &#98 &#43 &#98 &#43 b &#101&#110&#116&#101&#114 &#116&#104&#101
&#112&#111&#111&#108&#46 &#84&#104&#105&#115 brings our total up to 34 instead of
30. What &#119&#105&#108&#108 &#116&#104&#101 &#103&#101&#110&#101
&#97&#110&#100 genotypic frequencies be?
f (B) = 12/34 = .35 = 35 %
f (b) = 22/34 = .65 = 65%
f (BB) = .12, f (Bb) = .23 &#97&#110&#100 &#102 &#40&#98&#98&#41 &#61 .42
Oppss, .42 does not equal 1. &#84&#104&#105&#115 &#109&#101&#97&#110&#115
&#116&#104&#97&#116 &#116&#104&#101 Equilibrium law fails
if the &#52&#116&#104 &#108&#97&#119 &#105&#115 &#110&#111&#116 met. When the new
genes entered the &#112&#111&#111&#108
&#105&#116&#13&#10&#114&#101&#115&#117&#108&#116&#101&#100 &#105&#110 &#97
change of the population's gene
&#102&#114&#101&#113&#117&#101&#110&#99&#105&#101&#115&#46
&#72&#111&#119&#101&#118&#101&#114
&#105&#102&#13&#10&#50&#57&#55&#13&#10&#110&#111 &#111&#116&#104&#101&#114
populations &#119&#104&#101&#114&#101
&#105&#110&#116&#114&#111&#100&#117&#99&#101&#100 &#116&#104&#101&#110
&#116&#104&#101 frequency of .42 would
be maintained generation after generation.
However we would &#108&#105&#107&#101 &#116&#111 &#112&#111&#105&#110&#116
&#111&#117&#116 that we used a very small
pool &#105&#110 &#116&#104&#101 &#97&#98&#111&#118&#101
&#101&#120&#97&#109&#112&#108&#101&#46 If the pool were much larger then the
number of changes, &#101&#118&#101&#110 &#105&#102 &#111&#110&#101 &#111&#114
two &#110&#101&#119 &#103&#101&#110&#101&#115 &#106&#117&#109&#112&#101&#100
&#105&#110&#44 would be
insignificant. You &#99&#111&#117&#108&#100
&#99&#97&#108&#99&#117&#108&#97&#116&#101 &#105&#116&#44 &#98&#117&#116
&#116&#104&#101 change would &#98&#101 &#111&#110
&#97&#110&#13&#10&#101&#120&#116&#114&#101&#109&#101&#108&#121
&#108&#111&#119 levewhich there &#105&#115 &#110&#111
&#99&#104&#97&#110&#103&#101 &#105&#110 &#116&#104&#101 gene pool.
&#84&#104&#105&#115 &#109&#101&#97&#110&#115
&#116&#104&#97&#116&#13&#10&#116&#104&#101&#114&#101 &#99&#97&#110 be no
evolution.
For a &#116&#101&#115&#116 &#101&#120&#97&#109&#112&#108&#101 &#108&#101&#116
&#117&#115 consider a &#112&#111&#112&#117&#108&#97&#116&#105&#111&#110
&#119&#104&#111&#115&#101 &#103&#101&#110&#101&#13&#10&#112&#111&#111&#108
&#99&#111&#110&#116&#97&#105&#110&#115 the alleles B and b. Assign &#116&#104&#101
&#108&#101&#116&#116&#101&#114 &#99 &#116&#111 &#116&#104&#101 frequency
of the &#100&#111&#109&#105&#110&#97&#110&#116 &#97&#108&#108&#101&#108&#101

&#66 &#97&#110&#100 &#116&#104&#101 letter d to &#116&#104&#101
&#102&#114&#101&#113&#117&#101&#110&#99&#121 &#111&#102
&#116&#104&#101&#13&#10&#114&#101&#99&#101&#115&#115&#105&#118&#101 allele b.
In most cases you will find &#116&#104&#97&#116 &#99 &#97&#110&#100 &#100 are actually notated
as p and &#113 &#98&#121 &#99&#111&#110&#118&#101&#110&#116&#105&#111&#110
&#105&#110 science, but for this example we &#119&#105&#108&#108 &#117&#115&#101
&#99&#13&#10&#97&#110&#100 &#100&#46&#13&#10&#84&#104&#101 &#115&#117&#109 of
&#97&#108&#108 &#116&#104&#101 &#97&#108&#108&#101&#108&#101&#115
&#109&#117&#115&#116 &#101&#113&#117&#97&#108 100%.
So c + &#100 &#61 &#49&#46&#13&#10&#65&#108&#108 &#116&#104&#101 random possible combinations of the members of a
population would equal (c &#120 &#99&#41 &#43 &#50&#99&#100 + (d x d).
&#87&#104&#105&#99&#104 &#99&#97&#110 &#97&#108&#115&#111
&#98&#101&#13&#10&#101&#120&#112&#114&#101&#115&#115&#101&#100 as:
(c+d) X (c+d)
We &#119&#105&#108&#108 &#101&#120&#112&#108&#97&#105&#110
&#116&#104&#105&#115 &#105&#110 detail in &#109&#111&#109&#101&#110&#116&#44
&#98&#117&#116 &#105&#116 &#105&#115 &#98&#101&#115&#116 &#116&#111 know
&#105&#116 &#102&#111&#114&#13&#10&#110&#111&#119&#46&#13&#10&#84&#104&#101
&#102&#114&#101&#113&#117&#101&#110&#99&#105&#101&#115 &#111&#102 B and b
&#119&#105&#108&#108 &#114&#101&#109&#97&#105&#110
&#117&#110&#99&#104&#97&#110&#103&#101&#100
&#103&#101&#110&#101&#114&#97&#116&#105&#111&#110
&#97&#102&#116&#101&#114&#13&#10&#103&#101&#110&#101&#114&#97&#116&#105&#111&#110 if:
1. The population is large enough.
2. There &#97&#114&#101 &#110&#111
&#109&#117&#116&#97&#116&#105&#111&#110&#115&#46&#13&#10&#50&#57&#53&#13&#10&#51&#46 &#84&#104&#101&#114&#101 are no preferences. For
&#101&#120&#97&#109&#112&#108&#101 &#97 &#66&#66 &#109&#97&#108&#101 does not prefer a
bb female by its nature.
4. No other outside population exchanges genes with &#116&#104&#105&#115
&#109&#111&#100&#101&#108&#46&#13&#10&#53&#46
&#78&#97&#116&#117&#114&#97&#108
&#115&#101&#108&#101&#99&#116&#105&#111&#110 &#109&#117&#115&#116
&#110&#111&#116 favor any specific
&#105&#110&#100&#105&#118&#105&#100&#117&#97&#108&#46&#13&#10&#76&#101&#116
&#117&#115 &#105&#109&#97&#103&#105&#110&#101 &#97 &#112&#111&#111&#108 of
genes. 12 are &#66 &#97&#110&#100 &#49&#56 &#97&#114&#101 &#98&#46 Now
remember The sum of all the &#97&#108&#108&#101&#108&#101&#115

&#109&#117&#115&#116 &#101&#113&#117&#97&#108 &#49&#48&#48&#37&#46 So this
&#109&#101&#97&#110&#115&#13&#10&#116&#104&#97&#116 &#116&#104&#101
&#116&#111&#116&#97&#108 &#105&#110 this case is &#49&#50 &#43 &#49&#56 &#61 30. So 30 is 100%.
If we want to &#102&#105&#110&#100 &#116&#104&#101
&#102&#114&#101&#113&#117&#101&#110&#99&#105&#101&#115 &#111&#102 B and b and the
genotypic frequencies of B, Bb and b then we will have to apply the
standard formula that &#119&#101 &#104&#97&#118&#101 &#106&#117&#115&#116
&#98&#101&#101&#110 shown.
f &#40&#66&#41 &#61 &#49&#50&#47&#51&#48 &#61 0.4 = &#52&#48&#37&#13&#10&#102
&#40&#98&#41 &#61 &#49&#56&#47&#51&#48 = 0.6 &#61
&#54&#48&#37&#13&#10&#66&#111&#116&#104 &#97&#100&#100 &#116&#111 make 100%.
&#78&#111&#119 &#119&#101 &#107&#110&#111&#119 &#116&#104&#101&#105&#114
ratios.
So,
c + d = 0.4 + &#48&#46&#54 &#61 &#49&#13&#10&#87&#101 &#104&#97&#118&#101 proven
that c &#43 &#100 &#109&#117&#115&#116 &#101&#113&#117&#97&#108 1.
Very straightforward, yes.
296
Remember that all the random possible combinations of the members
of a population would equal (c x &#99&#41 &#43 &#50&#99&#100 &#43 (d &#120
&#100&#41&#44 &#111&#114 &#40&#99&#43&#100&#41 X (c+d)
Then, c &#43 &#100 &#61 &#48&#46&#52 + 0.6 = 1
And (c x c) &#43 &#50&#99&#100 &#43 &#40&#100 x d)
= BB + Bb + bb
= .24 + .48 + &#46&#51&#48 &#61 &#49&#13&#10&#84&#104&#105&#115
&#109&#101&#97&#110&#115 &#116&#104&#97&#116 the
&#112&#111&#112&#117&#108&#97&#116&#105&#111&#110 &#99&#97&#110
&#105&#110&#99&#114&#101&#97&#115&#101 &#105&#110 size, but the
frequencies of B and b will stay the same.
Now, suppose we break &#116&#104&#101 &#52&#116&#104 &#108&#97&#119
&#97&#98&#111&#117&#116 not introducing
&#97&#110&#111&#116&#104&#101&#114&#13&#10&#112&#111&#112&#117&#108&#97&#116&#105&#111&#110 &#105&#110&#116&#111 &#116&#104&#105&#115
&#111&#110&#101&#46&#13&#10&#76&#101&#116 us say that &#119&#101 &#97&#100&#100
&#52 &#109&#111&#114&#101 b.
b + b + &#98 &#43 &#98 &#101&#110&#116&#101&#114 the pool. This brings our total
&#117&#112 &#116&#111 &#51&#52 &#105&#110&#115&#116&#101&#97&#100 of
30. What will the gene and genotypic frequencies be?
f (B) &#61 &#49&#50&#47&#51&#52 &#61 &#46&#51&#53 = 35 %
f (b) = 22/34 = &#46&#54&#53 &#61 &#54&#53&#37&#13&#10&#102 &#40&#66&#66&#41 = .12,

f &#40&#66&#98&#41 &#61 &#46&#50&#51 &#97&#110&#100 f &#40&#98&#98&#41 &#61
&#46&#52&#50&#13&#10&#79&#112&#112&#115&#115&#44 &#46&#52&#50 does not equal 1.
This means &#116&#104&#97&#116 &#116&#104&#101
&#69&#113&#117&#105&#108&#105&#98&#114&#105&#117&#109 &#108&#97&#119 fails
if the 4th law &#105&#115 &#110&#111&#116 &#109&#101&#116&#46 &#87&#104&#101&#110
the new genes entered the pool it
resulted in a change of the population’s &#103&#101&#110&#101
&#102&#114&#101&#113&#117&#101&#110&#99&#105&#101&#115&#46
&#72&#111&#119&#101&#118&#101&#114
&#105&#102&#13&#10&#50&#57&#55&#13&#10&#110&#111 other populations where
introduced then the frequency &#111&#102 &#46&#52&#50
&#119&#111&#117&#108&#100&#13&#10&#98&#101
&#109&#97&#105&#110&#116&#97&#105&#110&#101&#100 generation after generation.
However we would like &#116&#111 &#112&#111&#105&#110&#116 &#111&#117&#116
&#116&#104&#97&#116 we &#117&#115&#101&#100 &#97 &#118&#101&#114&#121
&#115&#109&#97&#108&#108&#13&#10&#112&#111&#111&#108 in &#116&#104&#101
&#97&#98&#111&#118&#101 &#101&#120&#97&#109&#112&#108&#101&#46 &#73&#102 the
&#112&#111&#111&#108 &#119&#101&#114&#101 &#109&#117&#99&#104
&#108&#97&#114&#103&#101&#114 then the
number of changes, even if one or two new genes jumped in, would be
insignificant. &#89&#111&#117 &#99&#111&#117&#108&#100
&#99&#97&#108&#99&#117&#108&#97&#116&#101 &#105&#116&#44 but &#116&#104&#101
&#99&#104&#97&#110&#103&#101 &#119&#111&#117&#108&#100 &#98&#101 on an
extremely low levewhich &#116&#104&#101&#114&#101 &#105&#115 &#110&#111
&#99&#104&#97&#110&#103&#101 &#105&#110 the gene pool. This
&#109&#101&#97&#110&#115
&#116&#104&#97&#116&#13&#10&#116&#104&#101&#114&#101 &#99&#97&#110 &#98&#101
no &#101&#118&#111&#108&#117&#116&#105&#111&#110&#46&#13&#10&#70&#111&#114
&#97 &#116&#101&#115&#116 &#101&#120&#97&#109&#112&#108&#101 let us consider &#97
&#112&#111&#112&#117&#108&#97&#116&#105&#111&#110 &#119&#104&#111&#115&#101
&#103&#101&#110&#101&#13&#10&#112&#111&#111&#108 contains the alleles B and b.
Assign the letter c to &#116&#104&#101
&#102&#114&#101&#113&#117&#101&#110&#99&#121&#13&#10&#111&#102
&#116&#104&#101 &#100&#111&#109&#105&#110&#97&#110&#116
&#97&#108&#108&#101&#108&#101 B and the letter d to the
&#102&#114&#101&#113&#117&#101&#110&#99&#121 &#111&#102
&#116&#104&#101&#13&#10&#114&#101&#99&#101&#115&#115&#105&#118&#101
&#97&#108&#108&#101&#108&#101 &#98&#46&#13&#10&#73&#110 most cases you
&#119&#105&#108&#108 &#102&#105&#110&#100 &#116&#104&#97&#116 flyingdutchmen
&#99 &#97&#110&#100 &#100 are actually notated
as p and q by convention in science, but for this example we will use
&#99&#13&#10&#97&#110&#100 &#100&#46&#13&#10&#84&#104&#101 &#115&#117&#109

&#111&#102 &#97&#108&#108 the alleles must equal 100%.
So c &#43 &#100 &#61 &#49&#46&#13&#10&#65&#108&#108 &#116&#104&#101 random possible combinations of the members &#111&#102
&#97&#13&#10&#112&#111&#112&#117&#108&#97&#116&#105&#111&#110
&#119&#111&#117&#108&#100 &#101&#113&#117&#97&#108 (c x c) + 2cd + (d &#120
&#100&#41&#46 &#87&#104&#105&#99&#104 &#99&#97&#110 &#97&#108&#115&#111 be expressed as:
(c+d) X &#40&#99&#43&#100&#41&#13&#10&#87&#101 &#119&#105&#108&#108
&#101&#120&#112&#108&#97&#105&#110 &#116&#104&#105&#115 in detail in moment,
&#98&#117&#116 &#105&#116 &#105&#115 &#98&#101&#115&#116 &#116&#111 know it for now.
The frequencies of &#66 &#97&#110&#100 &#98 &#119&#105&#108&#108
&#114&#101&#109&#97&#105&#110 unchanged generation after
generation if:
1. The population is large enough.
2. &#84&#104&#101&#114&#101 &#97&#114&#101 &#110&#111
&#109&#117&#116&#97&#116&#105&#111&#110&#115&#46&#13&#10&#50&#57&#53&#13&#10&#51&#46 There are no preferences. For &#101&#120&#97&#109&#112&#108&#101 &#97
&#66&#66 &#109&#97&#108&#101 does not prefer a
bb female by its &#110&#97&#116&#117&#114&#101&#46&#13&#10&#52&#46 &#78&#111
&#111&#116&#104&#101&#114 &#111&#117&#116&#115&#105&#100&#101 population
&#101&#120&#99&#104&#97&#110&#103&#101&#115 &#103&#101&#110&#101&#115
&#119&#105&#116&#104 &#116&#104&#105&#115
&#109&#111&#100&#101&#108&#46&#13&#10&#53&#46
&#78&#97&#116&#117&#114&#97&#108 selection must not favor any specific individual.
Let us imagine a pool of genes. 12 &#97&#114&#101 &#66 &#97&#110&#100 &#49&#56
&#97&#114&#101 b.
&#78&#111&#119&#13&#10&#114&#101&#109&#101&#109&#98&#101&#114
&#84&#104&#101 &#115&#117&#109 &#111&#102 all the alleles must
&#101&#113&#117&#97&#108 &#49&#48&#48&#37&#46 &#83&#111 &#116&#104&#105&#115 means
that the total in this case &#105&#115 &#49&#50 &#43 &#49&#56 = 30. So 30 is 100%.
If we want to find the frequencies &#111&#102 &#66 &#97&#110&#100 &#98 and the genotypic frequencies of B, &#66&#98 &#97&#110&#100 &#98 &#116&#104&#101&#110 we will have to apply the
standard formula that we have &#106&#117&#115&#116 &#98&#101&#101&#110
&#115&#104&#111&#119&#110&#46&#13&#10&#102 &#40&#66&#41 = 12/30 = 0.4 = 40%
f (b) = 18/30 = 0.6 = 60%
Both add &#116&#111 &#109&#97&#107&#101 &#49&#48&#48&#37&#46 &#78&#111&#119 we know their ratios.
So,
c + d = 0.4 + 0.6 = &#49&#13&#10&#87&#101 &#104&#97&#118&#101

&#112&#114&#111&#118&#101&#110 &#116&#104&#97&#116 c + &#100
&#109&#117&#115&#116 &#101&#113&#117&#97&#108
&#49&#46&#13&#10&#86&#101&#114&#121 straightforward, yes.
296
Remember that &#97&#108&#108 &#116&#104&#101 &#114&#97&#110&#100&#111&#109
&#112&#111&#115&#115&#105&#98&#108&#101
&#99&#111&#109&#98&#105&#110&#97&#116&#105&#111&#110&#115 &#111&#102 the members
of &#97 &#112&#111&#112&#117&#108&#97&#116&#105&#111&#110
&#119&#111&#117&#108&#100 &#101&#113&#117&#97&#108 &#40&#99 x c) &#43
&#50&#99&#100 &#43 &#40&#100 x d), or (c+d) X (c+d)
Then, &#99 &#43 &#100 &#61 &#48&#46&#52 + &#48&#46&#54 &#61
&#49&#13&#10&#65&#110&#100 &#40&#99 &#120 c) + 2cd + (d x &#100&#41&#13&#10&#61
&#66&#66 &#43 &#66&#98 + bb
= .24 + .48 + .30 = 1
This means that the &#112&#111&#112&#117&#108&#97&#116&#105&#111&#110
&#99&#97&#110 &#105&#110&#99&#114&#101&#97&#115&#101 &#105&#110 size, &#98&#117&#116
&#116&#104&#101&#13&#10&#102&#114&#101&#113&#117&#101&#110&#99&#105&#101&#115 &#111&#102 &#66 &#97&#110&#100 b will stay the same.
Now, suppose we break the 4th law about not introducing another
population &#105&#110&#116&#111 &#116&#104&#105&#115
&#111&#110&#101&#46&#13&#10&#76&#101&#116 &#117&#115 say that we add &#52
&#109&#111&#114&#101 &#98&#46&#13&#10&#98 &#43 b + b + b
&#101&#110&#116&#101&#114 &#116&#104&#101 &#112&#111&#111&#108&#46
&#84&#104&#105&#115 brings our total &#117&#112 &#116&#111 &#51&#52
&#105&#110&#115&#116&#101&#97&#100 of
30. &#87&#104&#97&#116 &#119&#105&#108&#108 &#116&#104&#101
&#103&#101&#110&#101 and genotypic frequencies &#98&#101&#63&#13&#10&#102
&#40&#66&#41 &#61 &#49&#50&#47&#51&#52 = .35 = 35 %
f (b) = 22/34 = .65 &#61 &#54&#53&#37&#13&#10&#102 &#40&#66&#66&#41 &#61 .12, f (Bb) = .23 and f (bb) = .42
Oppss, .42 does not equal 1. This means that the Equilibrium &#108&#97&#119
&#102&#97&#105&#108&#115&#13&#10&#105&#102 &#116&#104&#101 &#52&#116&#104 law is not &#109&#101&#116&#46 &#87&#104&#101&#110 &#116&#104&#101 &#110&#101&#119 genes entered the pool it
resulted &#105&#110 &#97 &#99&#104&#97&#110&#103&#101 &#111&#102 the population’s gene frequencies. However &#105&#102&#13&#10&#50&#57&#55&#13&#10&#110&#111
&#111&#116&#104&#101&#114
&#112&#111&#112&#117&#108&#97&#116&#105&#111&#110&#115
&#119&#104&#101&#114&#101 introduced then &#116&#104&#101
&#102&#114&#101&#113&#117&#101&#110&#99&#121 &#111&#102 &#46&#52&#50 would

be maintained generation after generation.
However we would like to point out that we &#117&#115&#101&#100 &#97
&#118&#101&#114&#121 &#115&#109&#97&#108&#108&#13&#10&#112&#111&#111&#108 in
the above example. If the pool were much larger then
&#116&#104&#101&#13&#10&#110&#117&#109&#98&#101&#114 &#111&#102
&#99&#104&#97&#110&#103&#101&#115&#44 &#101&#118&#101&#110 if one or two new
genes jumped in, would
&#98&#101&#13&#10&#105&#110&#115&#105&#103&#110&#105&#102&#105&#99&#97&#110
&#116&#46 &#89&#111&#117 &#99&#111&#117&#108&#100
&#99&#97&#108&#99&#117&#108&#97&#116&#101 &#105&#116&#44 &#98&#117&#116 the
change would be on an
extremely &#108&#111&#119 &#108&#101&#118&#101 greenmanmarijuana-joint
female female
This plant grew well and would have had an acceptable yield except it slacked when the time
came to
produce resin. Slack isn’t even the word it’s more like failed. It almost literally had zero resin.
Because the
other 2 were nice plants this one was given a second chance before meeting its maker.
Make the grade when grown from clone it didn't. Meet its maker it did, good riddance.
Aroma: These babies stink. They smell when they’re young seedlings, vegging, rooting and
flowering. The
smell from just 2 vegging plants, 1 and 2 caused more noticeable odor than half the same grow
filled with
flowering NL x Shiva's.
No. They didn’t smell like blueberries to me but did have something added to the sweet skunky
indica odor
that has a berry quality to it. It is becoming stinkier as it ages too. For those of you that have
friends that are
impressed with smell this would be a winner. Max security calls for paying big time attention to
odor control in
the grow with these. Except of course for 3 which doesn’t smell like anything but the lawn.
This weed would present a packaging challenge if you need to move it for some unknown reason -
Buzz: As stated the two remaining plants had better than average potency for this age. Both were
definitely
indica types buzzing with 2 being somewhat unique with a heady floaty type thing going on. More
later when
they’re older but I will say the buzz has some unique qualities compared to everything else worth
keeping
more than likely.